

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1874—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 197.

REAL ESTATE.

MORGAN PARK AHEAD!

There is no place in Cook County improving more rapidly than MORGAN PARK. Good Schools, a large Union Church, fine Railroad facilities, and

FARE ONLY 10 CENTS.

Houses for sale on 48 monthly payments. Beautiful high lots cheaper than in any other suburb, and acre tracts at a great bargain. Here is the place to make money in Real Estate, or to secure a happy home.

Free rides to see the property on any week day. Inquire of

GEORGE B. CLARKE, Agent,
No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS.

One hundred feet front on Twenty-ninth-st., N. W. corner, by 80 feet on Myrick-st., and 200 feet on the S. W. corner of the same square.

MUST BE SOLD!

In six days to close up John Harney's Estate. It lies just east of John Park-av., has a fine house, and the ground is valuable.

W. M. D. PALMER,
145 LaSalle-st.

Homes for the People.

Six million acres choice lands in Kansas and Colorado for sale at low rates and on long time. For circulars containing full description, apply personally or by mail to C. N. Craig, Esq., 100 Broadway, N. Y. or to C. N. Craig, Esq., 100 Broadway, N. Y.

Ogden-av.

Lots at a GREAT BARGAIN. We have a large list of lots cheaply located on and near OGDEN-av. at prices less than their value three years ago. **MORSE & MAGILL,**
77 Clark-st.

FINE RESIDENCES,

And Residence Sites.

On Madison, Ogden, and Ogden-av. For sale by A. J. Galloway & Co., 100 N. LaSalle-st.

For Sale at \$20,000.

On Ogden-av., between Lake and Jackson-sts. Also, furnished, 1200 Wabash-av., three-story and basement marble front, cheap.

180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Residences Wanted.

WANTED—To purchase for a customer, a two-story frame or brick house, without lot, on Ogden-av., between Lake and Jackson-sts. Also, furnished, 1200 Wabash-av., three-story and basement marble front, cheap.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 East Washington-st.

COLOGNE.

The Dollar Stores are offering a bogus "Mars" Cologne. Beware of it. The original "Mars" Cologne is sold only by

BUCK & RAYNER,
Druggists & Perfumers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

EAGLE WORKS MAN'G CO.,
Will furnish Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, and all kinds of goods in the machinery line. Send for descriptive circular. Office, 60 South Dearborn-st., Chicago. W. J. GATES, President.

NOTICE.

After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase of TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes, will be raised to 100 cents.

W. J. GATES, Controller.
Chicago, Feb. 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

100 cubic yards of Excavation, 500 cubic yards of Gravel, and 500 cubic yards of Sand, for the purpose of filling in the old Lake Michigan, will be sold by the city of Chicago, at public auction, on Monday, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock, at the City Hall.

W. J. GATES, Controller.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

TIN CASH BOXES,
AND OFFICE BOXES.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OLIVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
115 & 120 MONROE-ST.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY AND PRINTING furnished promptly and cheaply.

J. M. W. JONES,
104 and 106 N. MADISON-ST.

PRINTING, PRINTING, PRINTING.

SHOW CARDS
By A. STEPHEN, 183 East Madison-st.

TOILETTE.

LADIES!

A nation is known by the women; to the beauty and grace of the woman, the nation is known. The woman is the life of the nation. The woman is the life of the nation. The woman is the life of the nation.

WANTED.

Wanted—Partner.

With \$25,000 to \$50,000, in an established business requiring capital to develop trade. References furnished. Address J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 N. Madison-st.

JEWELRY.

NEW JEWELRY.

We will open to-morrow (Monday) new styles in Gold Sets, Ear Rings, Gold Chains, Band Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, &c., all at very low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.

REMOVAL.

J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.
Have removed to their New Store,

NO. 146 FIFTH-AV.,
(Just south of Madison), with a full stock of their

PAPER BUILDING.

MATERIAL, Vermilion-Proof CARPET LINING, Paper Oil Cloth and Carpeting, Wrapping Paper, &c.

REMOVAL.

A. T. Newberger & Bro.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE.

And Upholstery Goods.

79 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR STATE.

REMOVED.

TO
196 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Lately occupied by Simpson, Purcell & Co., and is opening a full line of all grades of

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE
INDEPENDENT
HAS REMOVED TO

163 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.
W. L. HEATON & CO., Managers.

REMOVAL.

LADIES' GOODS.

REMNANTS!

1,000 yds. Prints (worth 12 1/2 cts.), 9 cts.
500 yds. Dress Goods, half cost.
Lot Double Shaws, formerly \$4, \$6, \$8 and \$10, now \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.
Prints, worth 25 and 30 cts., now 18 and 22 cts.

These goods are all desirable, and are REAL BARGAINS.

MERIGOLD & LLOYD,

326 West Madison-st.

N. B.—We have the largest and best-selected stock of PRINTS in this city.

36 Washington-st.

Bankrupt Stock of Cloaks, Suits, Redingotes, Trimmings, Ornaments, Corsets, &c., is selling, to close, at half its cost. Buyers will have only a brief time to take advantage of this sale. Call and see the bargains offered.

FLOUR!

We have reduced the price of Flour 50c to \$1.00 per barrel (owing to the decline in wheat) on and after this date. Every barrel warranted and delivered in any part of the city free. Ask your grocer for the Red Horse Flour, the best in the market.

JOSEPH B. QUINN,
195 South Water-st.

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FLOUR!

FINANCIAL.

STATE-ST. SAVINGS BANK.

No. 281 STATE-ST., COR. OF VAN BUREN.

Deposits received of any amount from 10c to \$10,000.

Interest allowed on Savings Deposits at 8 per cent per annum compounded semi-annually.

Money may be deposited and withdrawn at any time.

Special Deposits and Trust Funds received subject to check at sight.

Investments made for others on real estate securities worth three times amount loaned, and bearing 10 per cent interest.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Interest on Deposits at 8 Per Cent.

Money can be drawn at any time from 10c to \$10,000.

DIRECTORS: EDWARD PRINDIVILLE, BENJ. V. PAGE, J. D. GORDEN, F. TAYLOR, A. W. WADSWORTH, J. L. LOCKWOOD BROWN.

MANAGERS: M. D. GORDEN, President, F. C. TAYLOR, Vice President, G. H. MULLIKEN, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Any sum deposited in our bank, in any amount, will be invested in the purchase of United States Bonds, and will be paid out to the depositor at any time, without interest, or at the rate of 10 per cent interest, or at the rate of 10 per cent interest, or at the rate of 10 per cent interest.

WM. K. RICE, President.
N. B.—During the recent panic, this bank has paid all deposits on demand, without delay.

GOOD TO LOAN.

Amounts of \$25 or more on any real estate or farm within the city.

For Rent.

The undersigned has concluded to partition into STORES and OFFICES the SECOND and THIRD STORIES of his building, on the Southwest corner of State and Madison-sts., being the store of M. WATSON & CO., and rent them separately or in connection with the FLOORS above. VERY WIDE Entrance and Stairway, all BRATED with steam. STEAM ELEVATOR to be used in common. STEAM POWER furnished for light manufacturing. This is the most substantial Mercantile building in the city, and location UNRIVALLED. Possession given May 1. Plans for partitions shown, and lease made by.

EUGENE S. PIKE,

Room 14, N. E. Cor. State and Monroe-sts.
227 Clark-st., between 12th and 13th.

STORE FOR RENT.

The new and elegant Iron-Front Building, No. 142 Lake-st., divided to suit tenants. Immediate possession. Very low rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

Two stories. Three light, airy basements. Offices, single or en suite. Special inducements to good tenants. 270 LaSalle-st.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

STORES TO RENT.

On Washington-st., near Fifth-av.
Nos. 193 & 195, 40x25 ft.; No. 191, 20x25 ft.

These stores are accessible from front or rear, strongly built, and have all the modern improvements. They are light and airy, and are at a very low rate for one to five years. Apply to Room 14, N. E. Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT.

Stores, basements, lots, offices, centrally located, at low prices to good parties, by

J. M. W. JONES,
104 and 106 N. MADISON-ST.

FOR RENT.

In all parts of the city, by

WM. H. SAMSON & CO.,
100 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

STORES AND OFFICES

TO RENT.

A first-class house on Indiana-st., near Franklin-st., with the house. Call at 70 Adams-st., East Room.

HOUSE TO LEASE.

At KRIDGEMONT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Representing our partnership in some complete without a view of the project or country. Manufacturers can find ways to represent any age at 119 Randolph-st.

A COSTUME

CORNS. DR. KENISON, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

CORN.

CORN. DR. KENISON, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

CORN.

CORN. DR. KENISON, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

CORN.

CORN. DR. KENISON, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

CORN.

CORN. DR. KENISON, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

PIANO AND ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

We have now on hand a large and varied assortment of second-hand pianos, which we can offer at a most reasonable price, among them the following:

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

STEINWAY. 7 octaves, 1st and 2nd actions, rich carved mahogany, "upright," case, 4 feet 6 inches.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE FOLLOWING DEATH LOSSES

HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE

PROTECTION LIFE

Insurance Co., of Chicago.

SINCE

January 11, 1873.

Wm. H. Baker, Chicago, Ill., \$1,000

John H. Baker, Chicago, Ill., \$1,000

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—800 PONS PRAIRIE HAY. Apply to
J. LEONHARDT & CO.,
opposite the depot.

FOR SALE—BLOODED POULTRY—PAI
A trial of light Brahmas from freshly imported
the eggs for hatching. J. MARTIN, at store in
the city.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MARVIN
cheap. Address as above.

FOR SALE—FINE SHELVINGS, SHOW O
and gas fixtures, or in exchange for
quite Monday, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 11 East
son-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWIN BABY CARRIAGE

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—LARGE AND
splendid building, with 12 to 15 rooms above; store, saloon and
residence below. In Madison st., between
Haled. T. E. BOYD, 120 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STANDARD
hard tail; little used; cheap for cash. Enquire
at 120 West Washington st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VERY BARGAIN
100, new hotel range. JOHN MADDEN,
map, No. 21 Clark st.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONERS DICKERSON
and F. B. Gardner. Apply to M. K. Egan,
120 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE HALF ALBION
cow, and three-fourths blood heifer calf.
old. JAMES WADSWORTH, 17 Madison-st.,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NEW MEDIUM-SIZED HAWK
fire-proof safe with burglar-proof door at 15 per cent
discount for an original cost. Apply at Rooms 11, 12 &
Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY SHELVINGS AND
Ice-machines, scales, truck, &c., at Address
Truism office.

FOR SALE—SMALL VESSEL—FOOTWEAR
Measurement 30 tons, capacity 150 bushels

FOR SALE - SIX CYLINDER DESER, 45 TAN
and 7 riding dogs, an office railing, rug, etc.
and 3 other things. Call 2673 in plate, in fine
frames. Office furniture factory, corner Lake and
son-ets. E. D. MILLER.

FOR SALE - A 14-FOOT RAB. BLACK WAL
top, all complete. Inquire at 217 and 219 Wal
diana.

FOR SALE - A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND
I showed watch dog, very cheap. No. 179 Nor
est-at.

FOR SALE - CHEAP - THREE SECOND-H
show cases, full metal, 5 feet long at M. A. N
TON.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S INFALLIBLE RUBBER
 Determinator. Varnished with rubber base
 or admy retained. Contracts taken to exten
 contractors. Work warranted or no pay. Call or ad
 216 State St. ARTHUR W. BROWN. (Cont. this col.)

FOR SALE—A BPOOT PLASTER SHOW
 Case of plaster. Small one of 4 feet. THO
 & CO., 31 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—PATENT IN WHICH THERE
 fortune in a few years; Gilman's patent stamp
 time. Call at THOMAS & CO.'S Patent office, 21
 Clark st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH LADY IN DEED

FOR SALE—VERY GOOD—1 FIRST PRIZE
HORSE—HOTCHKISS, PALMER & CO.,
119 State st.

FOR SALE—1 FAIR SIZED TOBACCO IMAGE
107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HARDWOOD FIXTURE
must market, cheap. No. 124 West High Street

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD THIRTY MAFLE SHIRTS
Best to circulate—discontinue
east corner of West Indiana and North Carpenter
will the sold cheap if removed immediately.
G. RIDGE & STOKES, 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HALLS NO. 5 IMPROVEMENT

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SHRIMPING AND COUN-
34 West Randolph—¹/₂ corner May.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW 6-HOLE RA-
the best ever made; or will exchange for a s
top of the line—¹/₂ corner May.

FOR SALE—TWO CANAL BOATS, CHEAP—
make; or will exchange for real estate. Call on
BRUSH STORE, 50 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SHOW-CASES, 3 COUNTER-
sawing, 1 foot of cornice and shirting, 1 sh
chair and 1 chair of excelsior, cheap for mak
at the Washburn-
at the Washburn-
at the Washburn-

FOR SALE—PLATFORM SCALE, LIGHT 2-T

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.
FOUND—A SHALING. THROWNECANER
is the party for this advertisement. Call
at 15 and 16 on WALKER, the clothier, in
Claret st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A
sum of money and a promissory note. The finder
be rewarded if he returns it to the owner, Mrs. S.
128 South State st. (op-stairs.)

LOST—MARCH 2. A LARGE BAY HORSE, W
about 15 hands high, with a white blaze on his face, and
high, about 5 years old, weighing about 1,500
pounds. The reward will be paid for his return to FULLER
245 East Division st., or to JAMES JOY

I WILL PAY \$10 FOR THE GOLD WATCH I have lost from my house, 325 Fulton-st., the first week in May, and no questions asked. **C. M. ANDREW**, Fulton-st.

I WILL PAY \$10 FOR THE COAT TAKES FROM I lost a Federal coat, Friday evening, at Fulton-st. asked. **W. R. HOBBS**, 23 North Ashland-av., Chicago.

LOST ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT Boston Dry Goods on Fulton-st. a pair of gold lace. Finder will be rewarded by calling at the store.

LOST ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON

LOST—ETERNUSCH FINISHED CORAL—
L—earring chain pendant, Friday, Feb. 7, [il-
l]—endless—room of Methodist Church, corner
Washington and 10th—return to [il]—
on its return to [il] Washington St., Room 5.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR INFORMATION—
L—return of watch and jewelry taken from No. 15
Green St., March 1. No questions asked.

LOST—BY A POOR WIDOW—A MIKE—
L—lost a small, black, short-haired dog, collar with
at northwest corner Madison and Market sts., 32

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MARCH 1, ON CLARK
street, a small, black, short-haired dog, and
to carrying. The finder will be suitably rewarded
leaving same at 1st North Dearborn-st.

LOST—A MINK PUR BOA; FINDER WILL BE
rewarded at 289 Calumet-av.

LOST—SOUTH SIDE, FEB. 6, A SMALL, YEL-
low, gray, short-haired dog; the finder will be reward-
ed by O'Connell at Tribune office.

STRAYED—FROM 42 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
a small, white, long tail, 3 years old; all
reward given for his return to above number.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON MARCH 1, A LIGHT
gray mare, black mane, tail, and legs, hind legs
and tail docked; the finder will be suitably
rewarded by O'Connell at Tribune office.

liberal reward will be paid for any information
Michigan - T. N. JOHNSON.

TIME PARTY WHO FOUND A SILK TURTLE
marked L.B.K., W. South Clark-st., lost Monday morning, Feb. 2, 1932, between
and Haledale, will be liberally rewarded if the same is
turned to Room 14, W. South Clark-st.

\$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID AT NEW
ington - Room 14, for return of evidence to
from Chicago at Occurrence Hall Saturday afternoon,
no questions asked.

\$100 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY
who will return the jewelry and pro
Room 14, W. South Clark-st., between
of Feb. 2, and no questions asked. Address H.H. Tru
and

CLAIRVOYANTS.
A. MORGAN HULL'S LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.
 Mrs. Mattie M. Sawyer, inspirational medium, will entertain with improvised song and poetry on the subject of Spiritualism, at 405 West Second-st., on Friday and Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Manifestations occur in a well-lighted room.

DR. MATTHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, H
news and Medical Mediums, 106 West Madison
DR. DEMOTT, OLGAIVADNA AND M
Mediums, 106 West Madison st. Read st
for circulars.

MADAME PAREE—THE WONDERFUL GYP
9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays excepted; ladies a
fee to consult. 106 West Madison st., Room 2, upper
floor.

MRS. SCHELCHON, FORTUNE TELLER A
Medium, 106 West Madison st., Room 2.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL OLGAIVADNA, T
and Business Medium. Fee, \$1. 234½ West
dolph-st.

MADAME NIELSON, NATURAL Clairvoyant.
Consultations to ladies only. 218 State-st.
Twenty-cent.

MRS. BELLIN, 96 WEST MADISON-ST., THE
past and future by water or cards.

MADAME MICHELLE, NATURAL Clairvoyant
37 West Madison-st., up-stairs. French and
Russian spoken.

MADAME IDILL, THE CELEBRATED IRMA
consultations to ladies only. Has been in New
York for many years. Her power is
shown in playing on the piano and in
her voice.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LOADING

[illegible]

de of the coast of Cantabria
a present

CHICAGO L
Organization of t
Institu

Quart

**Progress and Work
Since Its Org**

**History and Growth
Library Ass**

Our Circulating Lib
Conte

The Minor Rea

Chicago has hardly ever to the dignity of a metro public instructor in the some sort. The institution Young Men's Library before the fire swept away existence. It had been and was spoon-fed more spirited man resident in the

remember regret that a resident of Chicago Library which was on politan Block, corner LaSalle streets, was utter contained most of what English literature. Its lo— especially in the matter

Without further preface
ing or foreshadowed publi
rooms in Chicago may no

THE FREE PUBL

The Free Public Lib
sprung upon the commu

to build the additional store
which called the City-Hall
reading-room, and to use
the tank as a receptacle for
the contributions or purchase
of the monument.

citizens, and an active work was promised. Mirian of the old Chicago acted as the agent for the land, and succeeded in doing to the authorities in useful volumes, contributing persons in Great the United States and Canada, the matter of donations.

this, however, the project slow progress, owing to money at the disposal of the sum allowed being only that of a mill. From this source about \$50,000 was placed in the hands of the Directors during 1878, and the institution were borne raised.

The following figures v
of the institution up the
Number of volumes T
up to date, 3,679;

average of monthly visitors, 6,235; average of weekly issues, 1,439; daily issues, 204; Sunday visitors, 13,769; Sunday issues during average of Sunday visitors, daily issues, daily, 242.

the Directors of the Institution to change the inadequate commodious building, to lease the old Post-Office building, but, owing to the red-tapeism involved in the high rent demanded, they took immediate action, and with considerable industry the second and part of the

street and Wabash avenue
tremely convenient, be
moved from the two mo
of the city, and, therefo
every point of the coun
shore. The rental is co
sum, which is not con
is possible that the half
ed by the Directors will
south half of the third

The first floor of the building has a feet, and is equally divided—into two sections, intended for the public remaining division for the latter is furnished with book-cases, which will be walls, but will stand on wheels also being another

The rooms of the Library are placed upon this floor fitted up.

THE READING ROOM is furnished with an iron safe for newspapers, tablets

The circulating library
counter of smaller dimensions.
THE LIBRARY
Of the third and facing Madison street
The first specified will
tion of volumes of a
heavy works as may not
The other floor—or the
will be, for the present.

The new quarters—reading-room is concerned the public within two ing library will remain possibly for some months.

Mr. W. F. Poole, is authorized to fill his present to the Director 27,000 volumes, except already on hand. Some 2,000 of to be procured, will be the Librarian before a ever, is determined not department in motion.

them. There is no reading-room at the institution, but there are some and a plethora of chairs. The library is under the supervision of Mrs. Duffy, who per-

ak had passed the Rhine, when Grecian
still flourished in Antioch, when idols
worshiped in the Temple of Mecca;
may still exist in undiminished vigor

host in the Pawn-Shop. Miss Morgan, the pretty and popular follows with some of her charming set which are the new song and dance

...reconquered the love of his
...to her intercession his escape
...of treason. This subject has
...by Mr. Tom Taylor in a drama. In-
...many prominent figures of an exalt-

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Miss Alice Winder..... | Curry | 2. Menden |
| Distion—"Vocal duet"..... | Luscombe | Boothman |
| Curry Lawson and Mr. H. Bogan, | | Victor |
| "....." | Boothman | Owens— |
| Miss Clara Allen..... | | |

"Tanchester" (continued) ...
 A. in D minor, Op. 88, no. 1, Vol. 1
 His Obligato by The Louis Lamoignon
 ... No. 1 ...

This image shows a vertical strip of a book's endpaper or flyleaf. The left side is a light-colored, textured surface, likely paper or fabric, showing some wear and discoloration. The right side is a dark, possibly black, surface, which could be the inner cover or another part of the book's binding. The strip is narrow and appears to be a close-up of a specific section of the book.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RECEIVED BY MAIL—\$10.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
 Single Copies—Five Cents.
 Part of a year at the same rate.
 To prevent delay and mistake, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including street and county.
 Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or by registered letter, at our risk.
 TERMS TO CREDIT SUBSCRIBERS.
 Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 5 cents per week.
 Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 10 cents per week.
 Address: THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, 433 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOVER'S THEATRE—Handful street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of J. J. Palmer's "The Millionaire."
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Balcony street, between Madison and Dearborn. Engagement of Kate Fisher.
 MUSICIANS' THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the "Society of Music."
 ADRIAN'S THEATRE—Corner of Washington and Congress streets. Variety entertainment.
 MEYER'S OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the "Society of Music."
 KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and La Salle. Lecture by Prof. H. A. Proctor.
 DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—No. 10 North Clark street. Science and Art.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, March 8, 1874.

FACTS FOR TRADE-UNIONS.

In the year 1869, the British Parliament ordered an investigation into the condition of the laboring classes in the different nations of the world. Lord Clarendon thereupon addressed a circular to all English Diplomatic Agents and Consuls wherever stationed, directing them to report to the Foreign Office, 1, the rate of wages; 2, the cost of living; 3, the sanitary condition of the laboring classes, the character of their dwellings, and the quality of work executed by them in the different quarters of the globe. Before many months had elapsed, complete reports were received from thirty-one different countries. The results are to be found in a large volume of 1,000 pages, entitled "Further Reports from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Agents Respecting the Condition of the Industrial Classes and the Purchase-Power of Money in Foreign Countries," published in London a few years ago. The book is a book of facts and figures, not of comment or declamation, and it teaches a lesson which trades-unions and others will do well to ponder. It shows that the laborer and mechanic in the United States is better fed, better clothed, and better housed than anywhere else in the world. It shows, too, that his relatively better condition in this country is owing, among other causes, to the greater security of capital here, to the higher average education of the people, to our political and social security; and that these are the factors which everywhere determine whether the laborer shall be well or poorly paid, comfortable or wretched. It demonstrates that the only way to better his lot is to do away with all antagonism to capital and capitalists, to allow capital to accumulate, and invest it with every possible safeguard. When the American laborer compares, or rather contrasts, his condition with that of the laborers of other countries, he will be more satisfied with it. When he learns the cause—if he will learn it—of his relatively greater comfort, he will talk less of trade-unions, strikes, lock-outs, and identify his property with that of the community in which he lives.

Starting from Turkey, in the East, and traveling towards the West in an almost direct line all the way to California, we find the condition of the laborer steadily improve. In Turkey, we find the maximum of misery; in California, the maximum of comfort among the laboring and industrial classes. In Kurdistan, the laborer is found uniformly in a mud hut without windows. His poverty is the most abject, for if his native village affords him no employment he is forbidden by the Turkish law to go beyond it in search of work. The agricultural laborer earns about 84¢ a year, his son may earn \$15 more, his wife and daughter together \$9 a year. His food is entirely vegetable. His clothing consists of a few rags. When the harvest is good, he manages to eke out an existence. When it is bad, he goes into debt, which, failing to pay, he becomes a slave. The tax assessed on every such family is \$7 a year. In the cities the industrial population is divided into three classes—hand-weavers, millers, and artisans not embraced in either of these two divisions. A hand-weaver earns from \$35 to \$125 a year; the average is \$65. If a young woman or a boy of 15 years of age, the remuneration is \$12.50 a year. Taxes are 2 per cent a year on the income earned. If the tradesman falls into debt and is not able to pay it when due, he becomes the chattel personal of his creditor, and transmits that character to his children. Like the agricultural laborer, he lives in a wretched hovel without a window.

In Anatolia, every laborer or tradesman is a lack-of-all-trades, earns 15 cents a day, has no fixed habitation, sleeps in the open air, in the entrance to a mosque, or among the ruins of past magnificence. Capital leaves the country, for there is no political or social security. Those who have saved a little money either hide it or invest it in the shape of costly ornaments for their wives; or, if they loan it out, so great is the risk that it is at 40 per cent interest. In Turkey or Europe, the laborers are divided into guilds or corporations, their wages varying from 25 cents to 60 cents a day. The quality of their food is none of the best. In Albania, the workman labors with the musket on his shoulder, and the merchant tends to his business with a brace of pistols in his belt. In Russia, the laborer is out of work for half the year, which half he spends in getting drunk in his repulsive home. He wears his sheep-skin all the year round, day and night. Very often he lives in a garret or cellar with a herd of his fellow-laborers. Still, Russia is growing out of this condition of things. She is entering on a new career.

In Germany, the laborer works twelve hours a day. Children of both sexes work. Living is extremely frugal. In the cities it is seldom that the laborer has more than one room. Here his family live, sleep, eat, cook, wash. Few people have less to spend for amusement or luxury than the German laborer or tradesman. In Belgium, the condition of the laboring class is not remarkably good, considering the wealth and industry of the people. Its one great evil, however, is over-population. Fresh meat is seen on the table perhaps once or twice a week. What has just been said of Belgium may be said with equal truth of Holland. Both countries are altogether too densely peopled.

Coming to the United States, we find the

laborer better off than in any other part of the civilized world. Work is plenty, wages high, the necessities of life cheap. The trades-unions, the report above, have a bad effect on the country, driving many into a vagabond life. One of the remarkable facts brought to light by these tables is the almost uniform rate of wages the world over of certain mechanic classes. Thus the carpenters of Trebizond and Erzerum, Saxony, and the small towns of France receive very nearly the same wages.

The tendency of civilization, it will be seen, is slowly but surely to raise the rate of wages, and, as we said above, that, as political security, the security of capital, increases, the laborer is benefited. From all of which a very useful lesson may be learned. The countries of the East, now so poor, and where the laborer is so wretched, were once rich. The cause of their decline is the insecurity of capital in them. Their soil is fertile, their climate mild, their geographical position unsurpassed. Security alone is wanting. Says the editor-in-chief of the *Economiste Francaise*, M. Leroy-Beaulein, speaking of France: "Let the disturbers of society go on, let them apply their leveling doctrines, let them subject industry to arbitrary legislation, and we shall begin to see a state of things analogous to the actual condition of Asia." This cannot be the case in this country. We will continue to progress. It is none the less true, however, that our progress is impeded by every attempt made to hamper the liberty of industry, by every strike, every lock-out, and every trade-union in the country. It were well if the mechanics and laborers of the United States could be taught that they are better off than ever mechanics and laborers were before them, and to connect their greater well-being with the harmony of capital and labor. That it is possible to imagine a better condition than they have yet attained to, cannot be denied. But all the agitation in the world will not produce that better condition. Let them produce more bread, butter, meat, clothing, by being honest, abstemious, industrious, and saving, and they will have more bread, meat, and clothing to consume. More must be produced before more can be had.

PROF. PATTON AND MR. C. H. MCGORMICK.

"There are some who doubt, and we are among the number," whether Mr. H. G. Miller and Mr. John Forsythe, whose letters appeared in the *Tribune* of Friday morning, can invalidate the statement that Prof. Patton is the incarnation of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick. It is well understood by the Presbyterian ministers of this city that, in the election of a Professor to the Chair of Theology in the Seminary, Mr. McCormick's desire was secretly canvassed before hand, and that there was no Committee of Nomination appointed, no general consultation, as usage and custom require in such cases; in a word, that the nomination was sprung on the Board. The fear of Dr. Dury's declination, if he should be elected, was all a part of the play, as appears from the salary afterwards offered to Mr. Patton. That the Rev. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. S. M. Moore (now elected by the People's Party to the Bench) went East to assure Mr. Patton of the general good-will towards him, is nothing to the question. The ministers had heard, and believed, that Mr. Patton was man enough to take in the situation, and especially to keep himself free from an influence which they have long regarded as the bane of Presbyterianism in Chicago and the Northwest. How far he has responded to the conciliatory inclinations of others, the course of the *Interior*, in making itself the trumpet of any shallow-pated person who shouts for the McCormick domination, and by its remorseless attack on Prof. Swigg, has sufficiently indicated. The Presbyterians of Chicago and the Northwest desired Dr. Patton as the Professor of Theology. They regarded him as the fittest man in the denomination for that responsible position. Mr. McCormick, and others of that ilk, opposed Dr. Patton as unfit for the place, on account of New-School views in Theology. The idea that the true "blue" pastor of the Second Church is loose in theology will doubtless bring a smile on the face of people less skilled in the subtleties of the divines than Mr. McCormick. Finding he would be sure to have a minority against him, and more particularly that his position after election would be the repose of a horse's nest, Dr. Patton and his numerous friends gave way. They are now reaping their reward.

We said that "Immediately after the election of Mr. Patton to the Professorship, Mr. McCormick secured the control of the *Interior*." Mr. Forsythe objects to the word "immediately." For his benefit, therefore, we rewrite the paragraph: Immediately after the election of Prof. Patton, the matter having been canvassed before his arrival, and canvassed again after his arrival, Mr. McCormick began to demand that Mr. Patton should have an editorial position on the *Interior*. This being opposed by Dr. Swigg and others, an invitation to the stockholders, Mr. McCormick immediately began his efforts to get possession of the *Interior*.

A FREEPORT LUTHER.

In these days of theological dimensions and squabbles, when churches are losing about like ships in a storm, and some are tugging violently at their cables, and others have broken them and are drifting out into unknown seas; when the capitalists are countermarching the orders of the pious, and the crews are growing mutinous; and when recklessness is at the helm and blindness on the lookout, it is refreshing to find one man standing up for the good old doctrines and talking right out in meeting. This man is the Rev. M. B. Patterson, of Freeport, Ill., we believe. At least, a pamphlet has just been issued by him at that place, setting forth a preamble and resolutions which he offered during the session of the Synod of Northern Illinois, North at Sterling, last October. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That it is the solemn conviction of this Synod that the holding of church-fairs and church-festivals—such as steeple-crawls, cypher-songs, etc.—for pecuniary gains for church purposes is highly provoking to the Great Head of the Church and injurious to the spiritual interests of His mystical body, and ought to be suppressed by the wholesome application of ecclesiastical discipline.

Resolved, That the encouragement and support of fashionable worldly amusements, such as promiscuous dancing, masquerade balls, theatrical exhibitions, and especially the setting of open, ostentatious, and ornate of Scripture truth, are high misdemeanors, and call loudly for rebuke and censure by our ecclesiastical tribunals.

Now here was a valiant man of God, boldly proclaiming truth, and in all the Synod there was no clergyman who had the courage to stand up for the resolutions and thereby give an opportunity for discussing them. Not being seconded, they do not appear upon the records of the Synod, and we therefore gladly give the benefit of the declaration of THE TRIBUNE. Furthermore, we regret that we have not the space at our command to give the whole of the good brother's argument against these practices.

ties. The following little extract, however, is a fair example of the ringing way in which this Freeport Martin Luther smites with his ecclesiastical sledge-hammer:

Look at church-fairs in their most objectionable aspect, merely as ecclesiastical trading establishments, substituted in the place of prayer-meetings; cramming the temple dedicated to Jehovah with lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; with prayer-meetings, the appropriate business of the sanctuary, here room enough and to spare, and rarely ever used, untrammeled mind and well-informed man must wele take upon them.

But what shall we say of church-fairs, when we connect with them those flagrant appendages which let Jesus come to call them a den of thieves? Think of church-lotteries, church-raffles, the grab-bag, the post-office, the fishing ticket, the big stocking, and all the other ingenious devices invented by the church to lull the unwary and rob them of their money for ecclesiastical gains!

That last is a centre shot. Now shall such a man as this, who in closing his pamphlet, says that he could have made "the Old Boy tremble in his boots," if these resolutions had been adopted, be put down, crushed, and suppressed, for want of a second? No, a thousand times no! THE TRIBUNE seconds the resolutions, and is ready to join the Rev. M. B. Patterson, of Freeport, not only in making the Old Boy tremble in his boots, but in snaking him out of them, if necessary.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER ON ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

The Christian Union of the 18th ult. has an elaborate article from the pen of the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., on the doctrine of eternal punishment, or, rather, the Biblical authority for that doctrine, so far as it is derived from the Greek word *aion*. This word has been commonly translated to mean *eternity*, and its derivative adjective *eternal* to mean *eternal*. Dr. Beecher shows quite conclusively that the word *aion* did not originally mean *eternity*, but *life*. He traces it from Hesiod and Homer (800 B. C.) to the New-Testament writers, and shows that it never did mean *eternity*, but that it gradually came to mean the *ever-living One*—i. e., God—and was so employed by Aristotle, Plato, and Epictetus. The point in the discussion seems to be that, if *aion* does not mean *eternity*, then its derivative, *aionios*, which is invariably used in the New Testament to define the punishment of the wicked, does not mean *eternal*.

Our State's Attorney, Mr. Charles H. Reed, having got Rafferty off his hands, has found time, as Mr. J. Proctor Knox remarks, to "take a blast at eternity" himself. He critically examines Dr. Beecher's paper, and concludes with him that the Greek word *aion* does not mean *eternity*, but that its derivative, *aionios*, does mean *eternal*, cannot mean anything else, and that the Greek language has no other word to signify *eternal* or *everlasting*—hence that, while Dr. Beecher's examination of the word may be interesting and valuable as a philological exercise, it has no bearing upon the doctrine of eternal punishment. We publish Mr. Reed's article in another place.

THE RESURRECTION OF TROY.

Dr. Schliemann, the excavator of the Troad, is not, as the *Athenian* and the New York *Times* have called him, an "American German." We cannot claim such credit. He was born in Mecklenburg, in 1822. He was very poor and had little education. At 14 years of age he became a groom's apprentice, and served in that capacity for nearly six years. One day a drunken miller came into the shop and declaimed part of the "Iliad" in the original Greek. Young Schliemann heard him, with three glasses of brandy, to say it three times. "From that moment," he says, "I never ceased to pray to God that He would enable me to learn Greek." He worked on, studying hard, and in 1849, an accomplished scholar. He had a passionate love for Homer, and he started out to excavate Troy. Our sketch of him and his work is mainly drawn from an admirable summary of his book, which Bayard Taylor has sent us to the New York *Tribune*. We must, of course, greatly condense in order to give, in a single article, the barest idea of the results of five years' digging.

Dr. Schliemann found in the Troad the traditional sites of Old and New Troy. He sunk a few pits where Old Troy was supposed to have stood, but struck the bed-rock without discovering anything. Then he decided, from careful study of the land of Homer's text, that New Troy had been built upon the Old, and that the plateau of Hissealt contained within it the ruins of both cities. He has been excavating there for five years, now hindered and now aided by the Turkish Government. He has laid bare three strata of ruins.

The first was about 65 feet deep. It began some 7 feet below the surface. It consisted of stone and cement walls, sahes, calcined earth, oyster and mussel shells, vermin of all kinds (there are now no sharks in the Egean), remains of other animals, and rude pieces of pottery. Lower in this same stratum there were quantities of stone weapons and weights, and a trifle lower still, beautiful pottery, with the owl's head of Minerva upon it, knives of flint, needles and spoons of bone, nails of copper, emblems in honor of the gods, etc. An endless number of coins, medals, and decorated terra-cotta disks were scattered through the whole stratum. The most beautiful thing found was a Greek bas-relief representing the Sun-God driving his four-horse chariot. The sculpture is said to be as fine as that on the Parthenon frieze. This stratum is supposed to contain the ruins of 1,050 years. The first Greek settlement was made in 700 B. C. The most modern coin discovered is one of Constantine II, who ceased to reign 361 A. D. The city, which was destroyed in the fourth century of our era (probably by the Goths), contained about 100,000 inhabitants.

The second stratum begins 17 feet below the first. It contains Troy—the Troy of Homer. The towers and walls and houses of the City of Priam have been brought to light. Stone and the walls, plainly-shaped but brilliantly-colored vases, copper lances, helmets, battle-axes, daggers, shields, and swords, skeletons, alars, a golden goblet, golden goblets, silver vases and bowls, a gold coronet, 56 gold earrings, 8,750 gold rings, buttons, etc.—these are some of the relics of Troy. Dr. Schliemann believes that he has discovered the Roman Gate and the House of Priam. Homer has fixed the reported discovery of Priam's tomb exactly. The alleged House of Priam was probably a chief's dwelling. It is large and handsome. Most treasure was found in it, and at the door lay a heap of human bones, the relics of a deadly fight. Two skulls were found in the stratum. There are traces of fire everywhere in this stratum. Wood and metal missiles abound. The stone pavements and walls are cracked and calcined by heat. Dr. Schliemann secured their preservation by telling the superstitious workmen that Christ once came to see King Priam, and that the place was therefore sacred to him. The story speedily spread. The ruins are now

verred by Moslem and Christian alike. Both fear to use them as quarries.

The explorer found more than he sought. His workman's picks struck through Old Troy into a city still more ancient. This second stratum is supposed to cover the three centuries between 1400 and 1100 B. C. The third is prehistoric. We only know that some Aryan race built up the city or cities, the remains of which form the 30 feet of crushed ruin that make up the third stratum. The vases of this lowest deposit, left by the ebb of the tide of time are glazed and ornamented. The sign of the cross—especially that form of it which refers to the myth of the origin of fire—occurs frequently. According to the Greek mythology, Prometheus brought down fire from heaven. In the Sancerre, Pramantha was the fire-bringer. Nothing certain can yet be said of the dates of these cities of the third era. They are literally prehistoric.

Dr. Schliemann's book gives two clues to the labyrinth of historical puzzles into which his discoveries lead us. First, some of the terra-cotta disks found in the lowest part of the first stratum are fac-similes of those discovered in the lake-dwellings of Northern Italy. Second, an ancient vase, which had around it what was supposed to be a mere belt of ornamental carving, is declared by M. Burnout to bear an inscription in early Chinese, which reads, "For the earth causes to spring from ten laborers ten thousand pieces of stuff." "Stuff," the reader will be apt to add. It is certainly a pity that the artisan who carved the motto did not make it a little more practical. Yet these two clues may guide a patient thinker to some great discovery.

FOOD-ADULTERATIONS.

The average British eater, if his stomach be at all sensitive, must be in a state of tribulation just now over recent revelations of the tricks in trade practiced in that country by vendors of food. Drs. Hassall and Tidy, of the London Medical Health Board, have recently been examining the subject of adulteration, and their reports are little less than appalling. It has long been known that the "heavenly Chinese" adulterates his teas, and colors them with turmeric, Prussian blue, and a white mineral powder, but we were hardly prepared for the assurance that the tea dirt or sweepings, which sell at a very low price and are largely used for mixing, is the purest and best tea in the market. In connection with the tea, it is furthermore shown that the sugar is well sanded, the milk adulterated with water polluted by infiltration of sewage, and the water which is mixed with the tea begins to show several new and harsh specimens of living organisms. Such horse-dish is sold for beef. Even "double superfine" mustard is found covered with turmeric and seasoned with "perfumers," what must "superfine" and "fine" mustard be? As to "ordinary," the mind shrinks from contemplating its possibilities. A practice similar to that of "facing" tea is whitening bread with alum. Sulphate of iron is ground into beer to give it head. Pickles are poisoned. Cheese is improved with red lead. The latest horror is the discovery that mushroom omelette is adulterated with the juice expressed from horse-livers. Straw pulp is largely used in making jam. Plain spirit is made from grains at the distillery, and becomes gin, brandy, rum, or even wine, at the pleasure of the retailer. With regard to butter, Dr. Tidy says: "The cheap butters are far more closely related to tallow, and lard, and palm oil than they are to cream, sour or sweet. Samples of so-called butter have been submitted to me in which there was not a trace of butter. Purified tallow (and that not very pure) would be an infinitely more accurate name for it than butter. This is what our poor are supplied with at 8d and 10d per pound. And even this fat is probably more than 20 per cent salt and water."

All this is sufficiently dreadful, although it does not probably begin to exhaust the catalogue of adulterations. Nevertheless, as adulteration has been practiced since the world commenced, and always will be practiced until some method can be devised which will make a genuine article just as cheap as an adulterated one, and as no law or system of laws has ever yet been able to prevent adulteration, what good is accomplished by these analyses of doctors and tests of experts? So long as the adulterations are not positively harmful, and the victim supposes he is eating or drinking a genuine article, why interfere with his pleasure? Why hang over his chair as he sits down to his meals, and whisper into his ear suspicions that his butter is tallow, and his biscuits is whitened with alum, and his tea is colored with Prussian blue, and his slice of cold beef is equine? If he thinks his supper is genuine, and his supper agrees with him, why dispel his happy illusion? Why not let him eat in peace? Until the doctors can inform us of some plan which will stop the practice of adulteration, they might, out of mere pity and commiseration, cease informing us that our food is adulterated, and allow us to enjoy our meals without tormenting suspicions and annoying after-thoughts.

THE FACIAL ANGLE.
 The paper on the Facial Angle which was read a short time ago by Dr. D. Dexter, before the Chicago Academy of Sciences, has been published in revised form in the *Popular Science Monthly* for March. The following extracts, containing the *res gesta* of his conclusions, are of great philosophical interest:

In the lowest of the type, the fish, we find the brain least developed, and the cerebral hemisphere, or instrument of thought, bearing the smallest proportion, either to its own concomitant structures, or to the rest of the body. The actual weight of a common codfish was 14.75 grams; the brain weighed only 93 grains; thus making the ratio of 1 to 1,625. In man, the average weight of the brain is about 8 pounds, the medium weight of the body 150 pounds, making a ratio of 1 to 18. The above is a correct statement of the relative weight of the brain to the body of the lowest of the type, the fish, and the highest man, showing the ratio of the weight of the brain to that of the body to be over thirty-one times greater than the same ratio in the fish. But, if we estimate the proportionate weight of merely the cerebral hemisphere, or the instrument of thought, to that of the body in the fish and man, we obtain a difference of 124, which expresses the number of times the cerebral hemisphere of man is greater than that of the fish; i. e., the weight of the fish and that of man were of equal weight, the cerebral hemisphere of the latter would weigh 124 times more than that of the former. Further, the relative weight of the cerebral hemisphere, as we assume from the ratio through the vertebrate sub-kingdom of animals, will be found to correspond to the variation of the face-line from a parallel with the dorsal surface.

To measure this, the dorsal weight of the brain will be found to increase with the angle of the face to the axis of the body. A. The expansion of the braincase, with a proportionate diminution of the facial angle, is an inevitable accompaniment of an increased facial angle throughout the vertebrate sub-kingdom of animals. B. The mental manifestation and power have a direct relation to the angle above indicated. C. The position assumed by the body of the animal in relation to the horizontal is a function of the facial angle. D. The position of the jaws, in front of the ocular orbits, is also a consecutive factor in the

above data. E. The relative ascendancy of the two factors, the physical and mental, with their numerous phenomena, is an index to all of the above relations, and shows very conclusively the gradual turning from the lowest instincts of the brute to the most complex mental powers of man.

The fundamental principle that the face line from which the facial angle should be measured is correlated with the axis of the body, is original with Dr. Dexter. The hitherto-accepted idea that it is determined by the normal or abnormal curvatures that may have supervened in the type of the animal under consideration, is evidently untenable in the light of well-admitted facts. The spine assumes abnormal curvatures very readily, in addition to the so-called normal curvatures. In the adult man, the spine is bent forward in the regions of the neck and loins, and backward in the region of the thorax. The spine, assuming a marked extent from the straight position assumed in early childhood, in many of the lower animals, as in the horse, dog, and bird, the normal curvatures are greater than in man, while in the fish, the so-called normal curvature is less than in the adult man. The curvature of this axis at the neck is subject to even greater deviation than in any other region, according to the habits of the individual. Hence, it is absurd to take any particular part of the axis of the body as a starting line in measuring the facial angle.

We may add that the views expressed in the article have already met with unequalled endorsement from many of our ablest thinkers in the field of physical science; and the theory bids fair to furnish the starting point for a new mode of investigation into the important relations that exist between mind and its material envelope.

BRADLAUGH AND ODGER.

In the case of Charles Bradlaugh, ignominious defeat has followed close upon glorious victory. He came to this country as the accredited representative of English Republicanism. He was applauded for all that he said and his fellows and his leader had done. He made money. He gained fame. When Gladstone dissolved Parliament, Bradlaugh embarked at once for England. The night before he sailed, he wrote a curiously-bombastic letter to the New York *Tribune*. This screed hinted, almost openly said, that the reason of the dissolution was his (Bradlaugh's) absence from England. If this rampant Republican were there to manage the campaign, Monarchy might perish, might be slayed in the house of its friends by an adverse vote of Parliament. The crafty aristocrat saw their chance. With diabolical cunning they waited till their arch-enemy was 3,000 miles away and then suddenly ordered a new election. So, at least, Mr. Bradlaugh thought. He thought, too, that this idea of a Conservative reaction was a "farce." A century ago, the partisans of the Stuarts were singing what Charles Bradlaugh's friends might well tell out now: "Alas, alas for Charlie!" The farcical reaction brought a tragic end to Republican hopes. Mr. Bradlaugh reached Northampton just in time to find that he stood at the bottom of the poll. His only consolation was a most enthusiastic reception given him by the workmen of the city.

The American public have been duped by this man—perhaps through no fault of his. They have believed that he was the leader of English Republicans. That place is held by George Odger. Bradlaugh is a fiery, sincere, eloquent, athletic collier. Col. Higginson called him the most eloquent speaker he had ever heard. But mental narrowness is his bane. He can grasp but one side of a question. The man who believes in royalty or in a God is, to him, a fool. His arguments are apt to consist of abuse. He makes converts, not by reason, but by raving. Odger is, in many respects, his opposite. He is a calm, sad, a few years older than Bradlaugh, and of riper thought. The one is an advocate, the other a judge. Odger plans the Republican campaign. Parsons interested in English politics cannot have failed to notice that during the last year attacks on the House of Lords and on the aristocracy in general have almost entirely taken the place of direct attacks upon the Queen or the system of direct taxation in her. Odger announced his purpose to effect this change and has done so. "Attacking the Queen," said he, "excites the strong sentiment of personal loyalty natural to Britons. We should, therefore, try to overthrow the aristocracy, who oppress the people more directly, and are thus more odious; when they are overthrown, the chief bulwark of the throne will be gone." It required no common nerve in a man to say to the party he led: "Hitherto we have been wrong; let us radically change our plan," but Odger was equal to the occasion. He has never shown lack of nerve; he has never seemed to court popularity at the cost of principle. He was President of the International Society in the days of its power and pride. It was a position to be coveted. When, however, the General Council solemnly approved of the Paris Commune, Odger instantly resigned. He has since had no connection with the Society. When he managed its affairs, it held together. When the sceptre passed into other hands, the International went to pieces within two years. Let us give honor where honor is due. The lion's share of whatever praise the Republican party in England obtains belongs, not to Charles Bradlaugh, but to George Odger.

NAPOLEON THE FOURTH.
 The son of Napoleon Third, baptized with water amid a nation's rejoicings, and in the bombastic language of his father, "baptized with fire," amid the cannon-shots of that nation's conquerors, comes of age on the 16th of this month. He will then be 18 years old. The grace of God by which monarchs reign awards them their majority three years sooner than most plebeian flesh and blood attains maturity.

There is chance of crisis in France. The Imperialists would like to make their boy-Prince's birthday the birthday of the Third Empire. They have flooded France with photographs of the Prince Imperial, which have printed underneath them: "16 Mars, 1874, Appel au Peuple." They have proscribed as energetically as the Republicans circulate their own frontiers. Their press, held in leading-strings by M. Rouher, may be a demagogue, but it is, at any rate, an able one, and has constantly preached of the good time coming, when the Napoleon blood should have its own again. Such efforts have borne fruit. The recent elections in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have resulted in the return of Bonapartists. In the latter district, the successful candidate received all but 8,000 of the 78,000 votes cast. M. Rouher has published an important manifesto, in the shape of a letter to the editor of a provincial journal. It sets forth that the rule of Marshal MacMahon is a "true" which may be "temporary," "ephemeral," "shaken by unforeseen circumstances," etc. It speaks of the Marshal as the victim of "paltry intrigues." It charges the constant advocacy of

"our cause—an appeal to the people." The Oriental press inferred from this letter, in some incoherent way, the adhesion of M. Rouher to the Seven Years' Government. Part of it even ventured to claim Prince Jerome Napoleon's support. The latter at once retorted that respect for the name he bore and love for his country prevented his supporting a Government which did not proceed directly from the people. This idea of appealing to the people is the trump-card of the Imperialists. They know this, and play it constantly.

The party programme is said to be this: Calceolate in the Assembly with the extreme Right or extreme Left indifferently, until the Conservative Cabinet is overturned and its return to power rendered impossible. MacMahon has declared that he will rule only through such a Cabinet. When this becomes impossible, he will probably appeal to the country. France will be asked to choose between President, Emperor, and King. No two of them seem to prophesy agree. No two of them seem to agree about the result of the vote. One figures a Bonapartist majority. Another says the party exists only in the Assembly, and is "used up" in the country. It is doubtless true that the Napoleon idea has but a beggarly following among the higher classes. A significant sign of this fact is found in the continued delay of the Academy to give M. Olivier his formal reception because his inaugural speech contains an eulogy of Napoleon III. But among the lower classes, the peasant and the small shopkeeper, the man who went quiet first and liberty afterwards, the alleged reaction may have taken place. They were the mainstay of the plebiscite. They may not uphold the son? The plebiscite of 1870 gave Napoleon III, 7,000,000 out of 8,500,000 votes.

To be sure, he stuffed the ballot-boxes, but his majority would have been great without fraud. Napoleon IV, believe, or pretends to believe, that his candidacy for the throne would succeed as well as his father's did. Only trial can tell. There are few precedents to argue from, for France and the Sandwich Islands are the only countries in which the people elect their Kings. If half the Bonapartists' wild claims were true, the idea of March, which saw one Caesar die in Rome centuries ago, might now see another spring into life in Paris.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

John Bull, careful, methodical, exact, and without unduly esteemed safe, has, nevertheless, much chronic difficulty with his railways. He has his own idea of the merits of his system as compared with that of other nations, and especially the American, and his standing criticism is a little joke is that, whereas his own signal for starting a train is "All right," that of the Yankee nation is "Go ahead." Some years ago the famous Muller-Briggs murder upon the North London Railway startled the British public, and they awoke to the fact that no means of communication existed between the passengers looked in a train of carriages and the operative by means of which disasters in the various guises of fire, murder, robbery, etc., could be prevented or mitigated. A hundred inventions were proposed, the columns of the newspapers were filled with suggestions, travelers supplied themselves with keys in defiance of law (one Judge sentenced a prisoner for carrying a key while acknowledging that he himself was in the habit of using one), old women staid at home in dire fear of calamity, and the matter finally blew over.

A more serious difficulty now threatens the peace of mind of the traveling public. Accidents with the accompanying loss of life and limb have increased in an alarming ratio. A single month recently was an extremely prolific in disaster. On the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, were accidents varying from a broken axle to the dashing of a freight into an excavation train in a fog; and often two or more accidents occurred on the same day. In the Metropolitan Underground Railway, not long ago, a half-diminished engine broke down completely in a tunnel, and thereupon, in the smoke and darkness, came rushing in another express. Curiously enough many of the disasters—it is hardly to the point to call them accidents—happen in the station-houses or depot-grounds, and a large proportion of the class takes place during the switching or "shunting," as it is termed—or slow trains which are waiting for the passage of the express trains. Any one who has traveled in a fast train on the trunk lines of English railways will have a vivid recollection of the clouds of dust, the crash and clatter, the momentary glimpses of a platform with few or many people standing on it, the brick wall and the scarp of flower garden, the wild confusion of rails and signals, which crown upon his mind as the train rushes through a town with no abatement of speed. Few, perhaps, realize how much their safety depends upon the system of switches and signals, the accuracy of the time-tables, or the exactness with which they are followed. On our railways, excepting perhaps a few, a morning and evening passenger train with a freight train or two comprises the entire traffic. The station-master at the intermediate station looks upon the arrival of the train as the event of the day, and the idea of a train so quickly following another that the adjustment of the track and switches is of instant and vital importance, would seem preposterous. Far different is it in England. At Bedford (one of the "low level" crossings) 263 trains a week are passing and re-passing, and at Clapham Junction on an average of 800 regular trains—a pass nothing of "specials" and "excursions"—pass during every twenty-four hours.

To control and regulate this immense traffic over the complicated system of tracks and switches, what is called the "lock system" of electric signals has been substituted. The object, stated in a word, is to insure the safety of a train by a signal that the train preceding it has arrived at the next station (the average distance between stations is about two miles), it is providing an absolutely clear track. Until a train arrives, the signal at any station, being controlled by the signal man at the station, is at further on, denote "danger," and thus is created a "block," a train being compelled to wait till all is "clear." Nevertheless, in spite of this elaborate and costly system, many accidents take place on these lines upon which it is established, which has led to a difference of opinion among railway officials as to its merits. Some claim it to be an absolute safeguard; while others consider that, owing to the engine-drive and other services, it is a very costly and inefficient system, and that the old-fashioned system of a signalman in place of a signal is a more reliable one. In place of the engine-drive and other services, it is a very costly and inefficient system, and that the old-fashioned system of a signalman in place of a signal is a more reliable one. In place of the engine-drive and other services, it is a very costly and inefficient system, and that the old-fashioned system of a signalman in place of a signal is a more reliable one.

At present, Mr. Proctor is engaged upon a work on "The Transit of Venus," an event shortly to occur again, and for the observation of which the astronomers of the world are making the most elaborate preparations. It was on the subject of these preparations that Mr. Proctor had his famous dispute with Sir George Airy, the Astronomer Royal of England, a man who had achieved eminence in his profession long before Proctor was born. Sir George had adopted Delisle's method for observing the Transit, Proctor pointed out that Delisle's method was by all means the most desirable, and, further, that, in selecting the points of observation, Sir George had overlooked many of the most important. This, from Proctor to Airy, was sufficiently fatal. Proctor, in his method, pointed out that Delisle's method was by all means the most desirable, and, further, that, in selecting the points of observation, Sir George had overlooked many of the most important. This, from Proctor to Airy, was sufficiently fatal. Proctor, in his method, pointed out that Delisle's method was by all means the most desirable, and, further, that, in selecting the points of observation, Sir George had overlooked many of the most important. This, from Proctor to Airy, was sufficiently fatal. Proctor, in his method, pointed out that Delisle's method was by all means the most desirable, and, further, that, in selecting the points of observation, Sir George had overlooked many of the most important. This, from Proctor to Airy, was sufficiently fatal. Proctor, in his method, pointed out that Delisle's method was by all means the most desirable, and, further, that, in selecting the points of observation, Sir George had overlooked many of the most important. This, from Proctor to Airy, was sufficiently fatal. Proctor, in his method, pointed out that Delisle's

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHUBBMAN BE

[illegible]

